

The St. Johns Herald.

VOLUME I.

ST. JOHNS, APACHE COUNTY, ARIZONA TERRITORY, THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1885.

NUMBER XIX.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

HENRY J. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
FLAGSTAFF, A. T.
Will practice in all the courts in the Territory.

W. L. VAN HORN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
HOLBROOK, A. T.

E. M. SANFORD,
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PRESCOTT, A. T.

HARRIS BALDWIN,
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ST. JOHNS, A. T.
Land business a specialty. Office in Court House.

DR. D. J. BRANNEN,
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Office and Drug Store Opposite R. R. Depot.
Will give prompt attention to calls from any point on the line of the A. & P. R. R.

ALFRED RUIZ,
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RECORDER APACHE COUNTY,
AND U. S. COMMISSIONER.
Special attention given to the examination and transfer of titles to Real Estate in the county. Office in Court House, St. Johns, Arizona.

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T. S. BUNCH,
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ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
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Will practice in the District Court of Apache County.

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DEALER AND BROKER IN REAL ESTATE, MINING AND COLLECTING AGENT.
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Properties visited examined and reported on for parties living at a distance. In Yavapai, Mohave and Apache counties. Particular attention paid to Government claims.

HOLBROOK HOUSE.
F. M. ZUCK, Proprietor
HOLBROOK, A. T.
This house is neatly furnished and has large, airy rooms, and its tables are supplied with all the market affords. Stage leaves the house daily for Ft. Apache.

J. F. HAWKS,
RESTAURANT,
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RAILROAD AVE., OPPO. DEPOT.
HOLBROOK LIVERY, FEED
—AND—
SALE STABLE,
NATHAN BARTH - PROPRIETOR.
Splendid outfits for parties going to the Petrified Forest
Saddle animals, buggy teams on call.
Stock kept by day, week or longer time at reasonable rates.
Hay and grain for sale in large or small quantities.
Freight and express teams on short notice.

LOWENTHAL & MEYERS,

[Successors to Santiago Baca]

Wholesale

LIQUOR DEALER,

Albuquerque N. M.

IMPORTER OF FOREIGN WINES AND LIQUORS.

—THE—

Largest and Most Complete Stock in New Mexico.

FULL STOCK BAR GOODS.

SOLE AGENT FOR THE CELEBRATED VAL BLATZ'S BOTTLED BEER.

THE AYER LUMBER COMPANY

OF FLAGSTAFF

Have for the accommodation of the people of Holbrook and vicinity on or near the line of the Atlantic & Pacific road established a depot for the sale of LUMBER in all varieties produced at the Great Mill in the San Francisco Mountains. DRESSED LUMBER of all qualities PLAIN LUMBER of all kinds and dimensions.

DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS, LATH, SHINGLES, BATTENS AND MOULDINGS.

The prices for all kinds of stock will be the same as if delivered at the mill with freight added. Office and yard Central Avenue, West End.

O. P. CHAFFEE, Agent,

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BEST ROOMS IN THE CITY. MEALS SERVED
IN ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE.

CLUB & BILLIARD ROOMS.

Opposite Union Depot.

Albuquerque - - - - New Mexico.

Albuquerque National Bank,

Albuquerque - - - - New Mexico.

A General Banking Business Transacted,

OFFICERS.

LOUIS HUNING, President.
JOSEPH BELL, Vice-President.
W. K. P. WILSON, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

LOUIS HUNING, of L. & H. Huning, Los Lunas, N. M.
JOSEPH BELL, Associate Justice Supreme Court New Mexico.
W. K. P. WILSON, formerly Cashier Central Bank.
W. A. DRAKE, Chief Engineer A. & P. R. R.
EDMUND H. SMITH, Clerk U. S. District Court.
STICKLAND AUBRIGHT, Physician.
GEO. F. CHALANDER, Asst. Supt. A. & P. R. R.

20,000,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR Sale in New Mexico and Arizona.

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Land Grant of this Company, in alternate sections extends entirely across the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, between the 34th and 36th degrees of north latitude. It is 60 miles long and 80 miles wide and includes some of the best grazing lands of both Territories. In the valleys are many desirable tracts of agricultural land, susceptible of irrigation. A sufficiency of water has been found wherever cattle and sheep have been grazed, and large herds have been grazed in the country ever since the coming of the Mexicans. Wells have been sunk and good water has been obtained.

A stream of running water, the San Jose, rises near the summit of the Sierra Madre, and runs 75 miles eastward to the Rio Puerco, and the company's road follows the whole length of its valley. There are numerous fine valleys opening into the valley of the San Jose, flanked by grassy and wooded hills, upon which there is an open growth of small cedar and pines. There is a large coal field west of Fort Wingate which has been fully explored, and which will afford labor for a large population, there are also coal deposits on the eastern slope of the Sierra Madre. Many varieties of building stone are found in great abundance along the line of the road.

In Arizona the grazing areas are supplied with good water, and the United States Surveyors, who made the official surveys of the country, say they are as good, if not better, than those of Wyoming and Montana. The Navajo Indians grow corn without irrigation, in the valleys of the Puerco of the West, on the Company's lands, and in the valley of the Little Colorado, also on the line of the road, good crops of corn, sorghum, oats, barley, and garden vegetables are grown by irrigation, the finest of potatoes, wheat, barley and garden vegetables of large size and fine quality have been successfully grown without irrigation on

the slopes of the San Francisco mountains. On these mountains there is an extensive timber belt, diversified by beautiful valleys and parks, with good water and wonderful canyons through which the road passes. In fact, the whole of the country traversed by the road is very picturesque and beautiful, and many towns are being built along its route.

The Valley of the Rio Grande, at Albuquerque is 5,000 feet above the sea, and the passes of the Sierra Madre and the San Francisco mountains, in Arizona, have elevations of 7,500, with a depression at Winslow, on the Little Colorado, where the altitude is 5,000 feet; the climate is mild and salubrious. Cattle and sheep graze throughout the year and do not need to be sheltered or grain fed during the winter. The nights are cool during the summer.

The Company is now prepared to make sales of its grazing lands in quantities of 50,000 acres or more, at prices ranging from one dollar (or even less for larger quantities) to one dollar and a half an acre, upon payment of one-fourth the purchase value at date of contract of sale, the remainder in payments as may be agreed upon, bearing six per cent interest; and irrigable agricultural lands in tracts of forty acres or more.

The belt of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Land Grant includes the only available grazing land in the country south of the Missouri River that can be purchased in large areas; and the section of country through which this road passes will become the best beef producing region of the United States.

Maps of the Land Grant will be forwarded on application and properly accredited persons desire to inspect grazing lands, with a view to purchase and establish stock ranches, will be given facilities for that purpose.

J. A. WILLIAMSON,
THOS. S. SEDGWICK, Land Commissioner
Land Agent, by Milk St., Boston, Mass.
Albuquerque, N. M.

WATCHES AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

LIST OF WALTHAM AND ELGIN WATCHES IN 3-02 SILVER CASES—NAMED:
STERLING, 7 Jewels, \$15.00.
WILLIAM ELLERY, 17 Jewels, 17.50.
P. S. BARTLETT (improved) 15 Jewels, patent reg. 25.00.
APPLETON TRACY & CO., (improved) 15 Jewels, pat. reg. 42.00.
pat. hair spring, adjusted, 47.50.
B. W. RAYMOND, 15 Jewels, pat. reg. adjusted, 47.50.
ALL STEEL WINDERS.

The same movements in heavier cases, with Gold joints, from \$3 to \$5 extra. Howard, Hampden, Rockford or any other movement in Gold or Silver cases at similar prices. Remember that every watch is examined and regulated by myself and a written guarantee given.

Note address:

P. S. Any watch sent C. O. D. with privilege of examination.

ARTHUR EVERITT,
Practical Watchmaker,
Railroad Avenue,
Albuquerque N. M.

The Protest Presented.

We verily believe that the address and protest recently issued by the Mormon Church and sent by special messengers will hurt the Mormon cause in the eyes of the nation more than any other one thing they have ever done. Imagine the messengers presenting their papers to President Cleveland, with the speech which was prepared for them before they went away, and imagine what must be the drift of the conversation as follows:

President—You are in trouble out in Utah, and you have brought me this address and protest and ask my help. Let us understand each other. You make many complaints; tell me in what way you are being persecuted?

Messenger—There is a wicked Judge out there and a vile Prosecuting Attorney who are harassing our people.

President—Have they convicted or annoyed any innocent man?

Messenger—But their ways are most despotic and tyrannical. They have arrested many old and respected citizens, and put even our President and Premier to flight.

President—How could they do this? what do they charge against your good men?

Messenger—Polygamy sometimes, and sometimes living with more than one wife.

President—And do your good men do these things?

Messenger—Of course; it our religion.

President—But is there not a law against these things?

Messenger—Yes a United States law; but we have a higher law, one from God.

President—But I have taken an oath to enforce this common, earthly, United States law. I have received no revelation to the contrary. Now, what would you do were you in my place?

Messenger—But they shut our people from the jury panel; all we want is a fair trial.

President—How many men are there in polygamy in Utah?

Messenger—Probably five thousand.

President—How many thieves do you think there are in Utah?

Messenger—Probably three or four thousand.

President—When you catch one of them, does he always insist upon being tried by other thieves?

Messenger—But that is not fair, Mr. President; thieves are criminals; we are a religious people.

President—But the law calls your polygamy a crime; you are trying to make it reputable, but that does not change the statute. I see here you complain of the commissioners, and say they framed a fearful oath for your people to take. Why was it hard for any of your people to subscribe to that oath?

Messenger—Our best citizens are in polygamy. They cannot of course take the oath.

President—But was it not the duty of the Commissioners to see that no polygamist was allowed to vote? You complain of the Governor. What has he done?

Messenger—Everything bad. He calls our church a despotism; he stood in the way of building a University; he counted for nothing our 18,000 free voters; he tried to fill some of our offices with his own appointees; he is our enemy.

President—Should your President tell you to do anything, would you obey?

Messenger—Of course.

President—Anything?

Messenger—Of course.

President—And would all your people?

Messenger—Of course.

President—Without question?

Messenger—Without question.

President—How much does that lack of being a despotism? Now about the University. Why did

he oppose it?

Messenger—He said it was to be but a sectarian institution.

President—And is it sectarian?

Messenger—Of course.

President—Do not your laws forbid the appropriation of public moneys to sectarian institutions? Now about your 18,000 free votes. Why did your people all vote one way?

Messenger—Because we were directed to by the First Presidency.

President—would you vote for any one if so directed.

Messenger—Of course.

President—And still you think you are free voters? Now, what offices did the Governor seek to fill by appointment?

Messenger—Certain offices which the organic act says shall be filled by the Governor.

President—What was the objection to the Governor's act, then?

Messenger—Our Legislature passed a law, years ago, providing for filling those offices by election.

President—Your Legislature then repealed so much of the organic act as related to those offices?

Messenger—No; but just provided a new plan, and Congress has never interfered with our elections.

President—But does that change the original sovereign law? You complain of the people out there. Have they ever wronged you in person or property?

Messenger—No; but they fight our polygamy and church discipline.

President—Do you know of any civilized people on earth who would not? You want a Committee of Investigation sent to you. Suppose that committee were to be sent and should report that the Governor, the Commission, the Court and the people, whom you complain of were right, would you accept that as final?

Messenger—Of course not.

President—Would a command of Congress, backed by an order of the Supreme Court, command obedience from you?

Messenger—That would depend upon our instructions from the First Presidency.

President—And you intend to live your religion, law or no law?

Messenger—Of course, Mr. President.

President—What you want then is to have that class of your people known as polygamists excused from the operations of any law that may not suit them? You demand exemption for them from all penalties for violating the laws of the Republic?

Messenger—That is stating it harshly, Mr. President, but that is what it amounts to.

President—Since I have been here some very hard citizens have preferred requests of me and I have seen some wonderful exhibitions of what you Western people call 'gall,' but in that respect you represent what my cook describes as 'taking the cake.' You go home and tell your people that I have them in my mind, and I am considering what course to pursue to make them understand that there is a First Presidency on this side of the continent, and they shall know all about it inside of the next twelve months.—[Salt Lake Tribune.]

In regard to the Mormons emigrating from the United States to Mexico, Government officials announce that none coming there will have any concessions granted to them, but they are at liberty to come as other emigrants, subject to the laws of the country, which forbids polygamy.

The Mormons are now comparing themselves to the Christian martyrs. The martyrs, though, gloried in their suffering, and did not lie out of it or hire lawyers to get them off, or try to pack juries.

—Globe Democrat.

The Polygamy Decision.

The Mormon contention that the laws of Congress with respect to the constitution of grand and petit juries for polygamy cases are unconstitutional is now at an end. In the case of Rodger Clawson on appeal, the Supreme Court of the United States decided that both the grand jury that indicted that saint and the petit jury that found him guilty were legally constituted.

If the Mormons intend to maintain their pretence that they are law-abiding citizens, and not rebels against the Government, they must at once do works meet for repentance. Congress has enacted laws prohibiting polygamy and punishing it as a crime; it has authorized such methods of constituting juries as will secure a fair trial, by excluding from the panel all who uphold the crime of polygamy in defiance of the law; and now the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that these laws are constitutional. Either the Mormons must admit that polygamy is a crime, and abandon its practice, or they must hold themselves, as we hold them, to be defiant law-breakers.

The logic of the case is clear, but logic is not often effective in such matters. A more potent influence is the fact that convictions for polygamy are becoming alarmingly frequent in Utah. The prospect of going to prison is not an alluring one to much-married saints, and if the courts continue their activity there will almost certainly be a "revelation" presently to the effect that upon reflection Heaven is convinced that its former injunction with respect to plural marriage was a mistake. If some such revelation does not come quickly, all the most prominent leaders of the church will be wearing motley and hardening their hands in prison.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

The New Mexico papers are publishing a cut of the proposed new capitol to be built at Santa Fe. It is a very imposing structure in appearance, and if its construction is once begun New Mexico will be bankrupt many years before its dome is completed. Better go slow neighbors; build stronger jails for the present and put on style when you can better afford to do so.—Citizen.

There is one standing horror that any one who crosses the Great St. Bernard mountains may see. In one of the rooms at the famous hospice are stored the bodies of the persons whom the monks and their dogs have found dead and buried in the snow, and who have not been claimed by their friends.

What makes the scene more weird is, that by an ingenious contrivance the bodies are still standing upright, and are clad in the very clothes they wore when found.

You may walk around them, mingling with the group as if they, too, had a moment ago been strolling around and had with one accord stood still. So dry and rarified is the air up there that decomposition is apparently indefinitely postponed; both figures and faces are strikingly life-like. A visitor to this chamber of horrors says: "It is some time since I was there, but I can remember quite distinctly the features of one of the men, and he had been dead thirty years when I saw him."—Argonaut.

A precocious Washington child walked up to Lieutenant Greely at one of his mother's receptions, and eyeing him admiringly, said: "Did you eat any of that Dutchman up there?" Poor Greely fairly gasped after the inquiry, his face flushed, and tears came to his eyes as he said: "Oh, no, my little man."

The persistent child followed it up with: "Well, did any one eat him then?" and it took some tact to turn that infant's attention to some other topic.